

RUTLAND OFFICERS BELIEVE RAGOSTO WAS MURDERED

Do Not Accept Theory That Man Choked to Death—Poison Theory Advanced.

Rutland, March 16.—That Domenico Ragosto, the Italian woodchopper, whose body was discovered on the third floor of a tenement house on Meadow street in this city Wednesday was foully dealt with for the purpose of robbery, notwithstanding the disclosure at the post-mortem examination that his trachea was filled with some greenish matter which had been eaten and the opinion expressed by Dr. E. H. Stone of the State laboratory of hygiene at Burlington, that the man choked to death, is the opinion of State Attorney C. V. Poulin and Deputy Sheriff Pascal Ricci of this city, who were in Danby all day yesterday working on the case, completing their investigations at three o'clock this morning.

The choking may have hastened death, but the theory of the authorities is that Ragosto was the victim of poison or was at least drugged by means of "doctored" wine, conditions about the room where his body lay on the floor, face upwards, showing that some of the beverage had been consumed. A report is available from the State laboratory at Burlington, where the Italian's stomach and other organs are being examined, to see if any traces of poison can be found.

Acting on the strength of evidence he found yesterday State Attorney C. V. Poulin has issued warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gennaro, occupants of the tenement where Ragosto was killed, and another man whose name has not been made public and who is said to have been with Ragosto last Saturday.

Mr. Poulin today made the following statement: "I received at Boston, where I was on official business, a telephone message telling of the finding of the body within 25 minutes after it was discovered. Ascertaining such facts as I could by telephone I returned to Rutland as soon as I could leave and went at once to Danby where, with officers, I was busy until an early hour this morning. It is my belief that there is good ground for the robbery theory. Ragosto was in Danby last Saturday and secured about \$20 which his former landlady had been keeping for him. He also drew some \$14 which was due him in wages from the Emporium Lumber company. He came to Rutland that night on the 8:30 o'clock train, presumably bringing the money with him. It was Ragosto's habit to carry money in his stocking and when his body was discovered one pocket bag was open, several inches at a point over the top of the sock, indicating that the cut may have been made to get at the money quickly.

"With knowledge of this and taking into consideration that the occupants of the Meadow street tenement have disappeared without announcing their intentions to anybody; that their apartment is the best and that there was no money on the body, I believe that there is good reason to believe that the man met with foul play and I shall leave nothing undone to give the case a thorough investigation."

Mr. Poulin is of the belief that Ragosto may have been the victim of some crime before and not on the night of his death and that some drug which he swallowed, unbeknownst to him, may have caused nausea, the man being so weakened that he was unable to expel the food from his mouth. This he choked.

There were no bruises on Ragosto's body and no autopsy, which was postponed on Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, so that the police theory is the only one the officers have to work upon.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

New Jersey Assembly has passed bill regulating life insurance by requiring their owners to carry \$5,000 liability insurance.

To checkmate the new bill destroying millions of dollars in chestnut trees, the United States department of agriculture is experimenting in hybrid chinquapins and cross-bred chestnuts.

It was just careless, that's all, for the chief in a Boston restaurant to leave a nail in the apple pie, but Mrs. Ash swallowed it and she's suing for \$100.

After 25 years' record without a strike, Napoleon, Ohio, with 4,000 population, now has one. Fifty employees of the Heller Allen Wind Mill company, on the payroll 27 years, walked out, demanding more pay.

Declaring his father promised to give him \$500 if he abstained from smoking until 21, Howard Tilton, Columbus, Ohio, said his daddy when he refused to pay.

A coffee roasting firm and a merchant of Copenhagen have been fined \$50,000 each by Swedish government for exporting coffee without stating destination.

Herbert Allen of Brooklyn brings suit against travel company to recover for his wooden legs, smashed when he fell in car.

European war loans have reached a grand total of \$2,000,000,000, a doubling of the debts of every country except Great Britain, whose obligations are tripled.

Walter Lawry, burned about the head and arms in mine explosion, given verdict for \$30,000 in New York supreme court against D. L. and W. railroad.

John J. Knevez, chairman of the Bronx county republican committee, is appointed tax commissioner to succeed George V. Mullan.

Falling asleep in a chair with her four weeks' old infant in her arms, Mrs. Clarence Leacey of Lancaster, Pa., accidentally smothered the babe.

Graduating class at Princeton agrees to take out insurance policies aggregating \$50,000 for university's bond.

The annual report of the New York public library shows 100,000 books were lent from the various branches.

The cost of living in Constantinople has increased 145 per cent. since the war began.

New Orleans race meet closes, netting about \$50,000 to promoters, \$25,000 will be donated to charity.

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

Major Frank Tompkins, Leading Troops in Pursuit of Villa, Formerly Commandant at Norwich.

Major Frank Tompkins, who is reported at the head of the American troops which invaded Mexico Thursday in pursuit of Villa, is well known in Vermont, having been commandant at Norwich University, Northfield, from 1910 to 1912. He is a son of Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. army, retired, who commanded the First Vermont cavalry for about six months in the Civil War. General Tompkins was at that time a major in the regular army. He is still living and resides in Washington.

TO HAVE COUNTY AGENT. Washington county farmers, members of the agricultural association organized in Barre last year, have voted to have a county agricultural agent. Three candidates have already been examined for the position.

MARRIED 50 YEARS. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ray of Ludlow celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Thursday. They have four children, 13 grandchildren and several great-grandchildren, and have never had a death in their immediate family. Mr. Ray is a veteran of the Civil War.

VERMONT BRIGITTES. The sum of \$100 has been pledged for the Montpelier Choral society.

Nearly \$200 was cleared by the firemen's ball at Montpelier for the benefit of the relief fund.

A device for carrying milk bottles has been invented and patented by William Waters of West Rutland.

John Forbes, for nearly 30 years a grand enterer in the State lot died Thursday. He was born in Scotland.

WELL-KNOWN NATIVE OF LYNDON DEAD. Henry E. Fletcher, prominent in railroad and business circles until he retired a few years ago, died Saturday at Old Point Comfort, Va. He was a native of Vermont, being born in Lyndon 73 years ago. He would have been graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887, but was forced to leave college on account of ill health.

Mr. Fletcher then entered business in St. Johnsbury, where he became a partner in the firm of Joel Fletcher, wholesale grain dealers, and later became one of the founders and vice-president of the Merchants' National bank. Mr. Fletcher was active in all new developments, and it was from his home to his office, a distance of several miles, that the first telephone was installed and successfully operated.

In 1879 he removed to Minneapolis, where he made his home until his death. There he soon became prominent in business circles and was the organizer of the "Soo" railroad and its treasurer until it was purchased by the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Fletcher was also a director and one of the active managers of the Chicago & Great Western railroad until his retirement ten years ago. In addition to this, he had other interests, being the owner of Pettibone's Breakfast Food, the City Elevator company, the Brighton Elevator company, and the Bell Line Brick company.

Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Lafayette, Minneapolis, Commercial, Minneapolis Athletic, and the Minneapolis club of Los Angeles, Cal., where he spent his winters for the last few years.

Mr. Fletcher married Miss Rebecca Smith in Newport in 1896, his wife dying last June.

NEW VERMONT POSTMASTERS. John Layden has been appointed postmaster of West Pawlet in place of Anna M. Allen and E. R. Stetson has been appointed postmaster at Newport in place of H. G. Blanchard.

TWO BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS. Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed with United States Clerk F. S. Platt in Rutland Wednesday. W. J. Gilbertson of Barre, a granite cutter, has liabilities of \$20,000 and assets of \$25,000 which \$500 is claimed exempt.

Harry C. Magoun of St. Albans, a fireman, has liabilities of \$224 and assets of \$75, all claimed exempt.

TWO-HEADED CALF. Frank Burditt's two-headed calf, one of twins born to Holstein heifer of West Rutland died shortly after birth Tuesday. One of the twins was a regular calf in every respect, but its mate had two perfectly formed heads, with a mouth, a nose and the usual number of eyes and ears on each. A head was attached to each shoulder. Both calves died soon after birth, the cause of the anomaly being unknown. Each calf weighed about 50 pounds. The double-header will be sent to a taxidermist to be mounted.

STRANDED IN CAR. Forty People Returning to Stowe Spend Hours in Disabled Trolley. Stowe, March 2.—A series of mishaps to a special car on the Mt. Mansfield Electric railway last night detained a party of 40 people between here and Waterbury Center until about five o'clock last night and the trouble began by the breaking down of the snow-plow soon after crossing the trestle at Waterbury Center. The snowstorm had put the telephone line out of commission and to get help William Warren, motorman, walked five miles to the power station at Moscow. The freight motor went down and brought the people, who had attended an entertainment at Waterbury, back to Stowe.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING UNITED STATES MAIL. Rutland Man Accused of Intercepting Letter Addressed to Wife. Rutland, March 2.—John P. Blake, who caused considerable of a sensation several years ago when he shot a man he was robbing in the Dyer woods, south of the city, was arrested this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Edward S. Whitaker on a charge of extracting from the mails a letter addressed to his wife, Emma P. Blake. Blake was picked up by Officer T. C. Elworth and later in the day he was arraigned before United States Commissioner James A. Merrill, when bail was fixed at \$200.

Blake was indicted at a recent session of the federal grand jury at Burlington and he is charged with taking the letter from the postoffice at Holden in the town of Chittenden.

Blake made no statement. It is understood that he practically admitted taking the letter but claims he was attempting to get evidence against his wife, who, he said, was receiving money from other men. It is said he will claim the letter he intercepted contained a \$1 bill.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER INVOLVES \$50,000. Brattleboro, March 2.—The four story brick building on Main street owned by the O. J. Pratt estate was sold today to Earl P. Charlton of Fall River, Mass. The transfer involves about \$50,000. The building contains the drygoods store of Goodnow, Pearson & Hunt, several apartments and a lodge room. The future of the property is not yet announced, but there is reason to believe that a new business will occupy at least one of the stores.

BRATTLEBORO WOMAN DIES AT AGE OF 93. Brattleboro, March 2.—Mrs. Harriet (Van Dusen) Brown, 93 years old, one of the oldest residents of Brattleboro and the widow of the late John S. Brown, who died in 1908, died in her home on Williston street last night of troubles incident to old age.

Mrs. Brown was born in West Brattleboro January 15, 1823, a daughter of Anthony and Esther (Hubbard) Van Dusen. She married Mr. Brown July 6, 1842. Mr. Brown conducted a furniture business and was an expert wood carver. He took up farming on account of his health and they lived in Windsor and in North Thetford for 10 years, returning to Brattleboro in 1873. Mrs. Brown was a prominent member of the Congregational Church and long active in the Sunday school. She leaves no near relatives.

CALF RESEMBLES BEAR. Freak Animal at Stowe Has Thick, Smooth Fur. Stowe, March 2.—A freak calf of a few days' old in the herd of Herbert Daggs on Edson hill is said to show a striking resemblance to a bear. It is about two feet high. Its legs are shaped like that of a bear, and although it has hoofs, it walks back upon its den-claws like a bear. It has a thick, smooth fur and its ears and the shape of its head are like those of a bear. When approached suddenly it jaws with its forefeet.

C. V. ENGINEER CAMPBELL KILLED AT BETHEL. White River Junction, March 2.—Charles W. Campbell, engineer on the Central Vermont railway, was struck and instantly killed at Bethel, about three o'clock this afternoon. Campbell left White River Junction at 1:00 p. m. on an extra freight. Reaching Bethel he ran his train to a siding, to allow the mail train northbound to pass. While waiting for the mail train to pass, Campbell stepped around to the main line track was struck by the locomotive of the mail. He was instantly killed, his body and limbs being severed and scattered over a considerable distance.

Campbell has been in the service of the Central Vermont for the major portion of his life. He is a resident of St. Albans. He is survived by a wife and five children.

Highway Meetings Announced. Franklin, March 10.—State Highway Commissioner Stoddard B. Bates has announced the schedule of meetings for the road commissioners and selectmen of the counties of the State, as follows: March 21, Essex county at Guildhall; 22, Caledonia county at St. Johnsbury; 23, Orleans county at Newport; 24, Windham county at Brattleboro; 25, Windsor at White River Junction; 26, Orange at Chelsea; April 4, Bennington at Bennington; 5, Rutland at Rutland; 6, Addison at Middlebury; 11, Washington at Montpelier; 12, Chittenden at Burlington; 13, Grand Isle at North Hero; 15, Lamoille at Hyde Park; 19, Franklin at St. Albans.

PREPARE DARE-DEVIL ACT. Rutland, March 12.—Helen Carr of the vaudeville stage, who is Helen Kuntzler of New York in private life, unbeknown to local people, has been for some days preparing a dare-devil bicycle act here with Frank E. Watkins, son of Edward S. Watkins of this city, a traveling salesman well-known throughout the country. The pair are working at the Shrine theatre basement. Mr. Watkins, who has had some experience with a motorcycle, has this year fashioned the "cage of death," said to be the first bicycle path with perpendicular transparent sides ever used in vaudeville. The affair is 12 feet high, 18 inches in diameter and eight feet high. Mrs. Carr and Mr. Watkins will travel with the Rutherford show which open in Pittsburg, Pa. April 22.

ENLIGHTENING JAMIE. (From Judge.) "Fania," said Jamie, "the reason there's so many lawyers is because there are so many lawyers in the Legislature, isn't it?" "Yes," said his father, "but for your own sake."

"Just one more question, pap," said Jamie. "Why are there so many taxes, when there aren't any taxidermists in the Legislature?"

A MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS. (From the Kansas City Journal.) What does an army of a million mean? One million men making four abreast would extend over a line 40 miles long practically from Kansas city to the Colorado border. Some of the things that these million men must be provided with before they can fight are:

750,000 rifles and bayonets for them to fight with.

25,000 pistols, little brothers of the rifle.

8,000 machine guns, the military scythe.

2,100 field guns to batter down attacks.

365,000 cartridges to carry them into their first fight, and as many more for each succeeding fight.

2,500,000 shells and shrapnel for our field guns for every hour they are in action.

35,000 horses to carry them and pull their gun carriages.

12,000 mules to haul their supplies and pack their guns.

8,000 wagons to transport their supplies and ammunition.

1,000,000 cartridge belts for their ammunition.

1,000,000 first aid packets to bind up their wounds.

1,000,000 pouches to keep them dry.

1,000,000 canteens.

Each of them must have uniform and equipment.

1,000,000 shelter halves to protect them from the weather.

2,000,000 blankets to keep them warm.

2,500,000 pounds of shoes.

2,000,000 uniform coats, breeches, leggings, suits of underwear.

STARTING IN POULTRY ON A SMALL SCALE

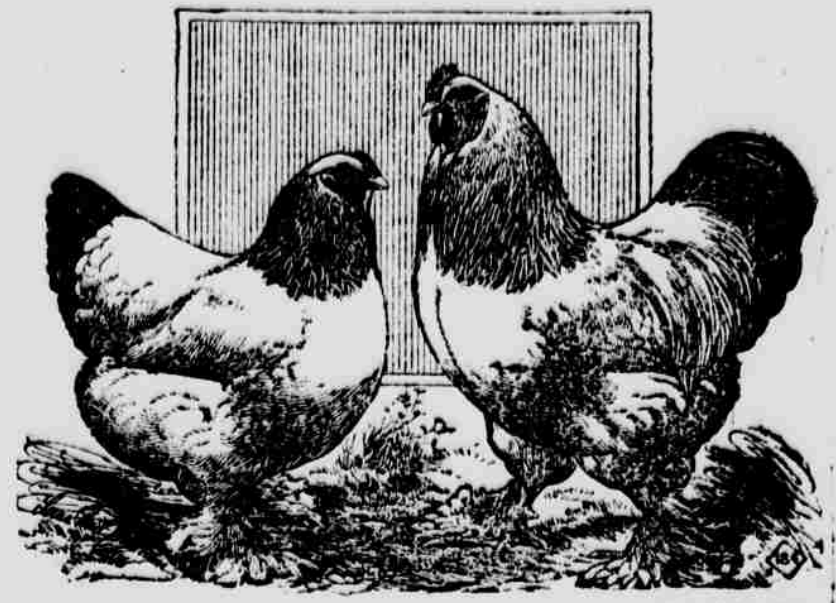
Make the Back Yard a Source of Pleasure and Profit.

Only a Small Area is Necessary for a Family Flock of Hens.

BY L. E. KEYSER.

Breeder, Fancier and Author.

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Light Brahmas.

"Start small and grow large." Is the advice usually given the beginner in poultry culture. It is good advice, yet there are those who have not the space nor inclination to keep large flocks. They want a few hens as a side line and for recreation; a family flock to supply eggs and meat for the home table, and perhaps, add a little to the family income.

The beginner should start with purebred stock. The initial expense will be a little more than for mongrels, but it will cost no more to raise them, the returns will be larger and the satisfaction greater. When the start is made in the fall or late summer it is no doubt best to use mature fowls, purchasing a trio or four of the chosen breed and raise the chicks from them in the natural way. After January 1 it is not economical to purchase fowls, as breeders will have their pen mated for the season and will not take out good birds unless they can secure a high price for them. In the spring the start is best made with eggs or hen chicks. If eggs are used, the choice is on the number of hens you will set and place an order for eggs, with the understanding they are to be shipped as soon as you notify the seller your hens are ready.

When the broody hens arrive, have warm nests made in rather deep boxes. Fill the boxes part full of earth or sifted coal ashes and after hollowing out the nest cover it with plenty of short straw, hay or other nesting material. The nests should be in a well-protected place, if the weather is cold. A small inclosure should be built around it and in this a supply of food and water kept. A convenient arrangement for sitting hens is a brood coop with wire-covered yard, such as are sold by poultry supply dealers. The nest is made in the coop part and feed, water and a dust bath are in the yard. Put the hens on the nests at night, and as soon as they have settled down to the business of sitting, order the eggs. If they sit on the eggs for several days, avoiding the arrival of the hatching eggs, it will do no harm. After they have learned to come off and go on the nests they will require no further attention save to see that they are supplied with feed and water. When the hatch comes off, the hen should be removed and the coop carried out on the lawn or where the hen and chicks are allowed to occupy it. After the chicks are weaned the hens can be used as wanted for Sunday dinners, and in that way will fully repay their first cost.

Some prefer the incubator to hens, even for hatching a comparatively small number of chicks. A small incubator is not very expensive, and eggs from pure bred fowls can often be secured of neighbors at a nominal cost or at a slight advance over the price of market eggs. Be particular about the quality of the eggs you get as on them will depend the results of the common store eggs there are not likely to be any results.

Still another and excellent way is to buy baby chicks. In most large towns there are those who make a business of hatching and selling chicks, but if the breed you desire cannot be obtained near home they can be ordered from a distance, for baby chicks can be so packed that they will be safe by express for a considerable distance. Well-hatched chicks will make a journey requiring two or three days in safety and arrive at their destination strong and well.

The chicks must be kept warm, and for this a brooder is necessary. There are a great many kinds of brooders, suited to every purpose, from the cold or outdoor brooder, helpful where one wishes to reduce loss from 60 chicks and has no suitable brooder, to the warm brooder.

1,000,000 hats.
2,000,000 shirts.
3,000,000 pairs of socks.
1,000,000 haversacks.
Finally they must eat:
1,000,000 pounds of meat each day.
1,000,000 pounds of bread each day.
2,000,000 pounds of vegetables each day.
3,000,000 pounds of coffee or tea each day.
All this must be purchased, transported, prepared, and cooked each day, and to eat it, they must have:
1,000,000 plates.
1,000,000 knives.
2,000,000 forks.
1,000,000 spoons.

To provide for proper care, training, and lead in battle they should have:
2,000 trained officers.

The calling into service of one million men would mean the organization, equipping and training of ten armies the size of the complete regular army of the present time. If one million should apply at the recruiting office it would require the uninterrupted effort of 1,000 recruiting parties working day and night for more than ten days to enroll and enlist them. It would require a week to move them to the camps, provided all the suitable railroad equipment of the country were given over to this work alone.

One thousand men would have to work day and night for ten days to erect the tents for them, and when completed this camp would amount to a city of more than 125,000 tents, covering an area of more than 8,000 acres, an area equal to the size of St. Joseph.

HUMAN LEOPARDS.

West Africans Kill Victims with Three-Pronged Clawlike Knives.

It comes as a shock to civilized people to learn that there are cannibals still satisfying their craving for human flesh. Yet proofs have been discovered that such cannibals exist in certain districts of West Africa, especially in the bush regions around Sierra Leone.

West Africa has always been the home of superstition. Witch doctors are believed in, and wonderful powers are at-

tributed to silly, inanimate things called "in-jus," "fetich," or "medicines." The idea of human sacrifice to these in-jus has been responsible for many murders. Cannibalism has always existed among the natives, but until quite recently it has been so secret and so hard to get at that it is a frightful governor of the district have been baffled in their attempts to suppress it.

Several weird native societies were known to exist. The most active was the Human Leopard society, the members of which periodically clothed themselves in the skins of leopards, wearing viciously divided upon and attacked them with three-pronged knives, so that the wounds looked as if they had been made with claws. The reason for their wearing the skins was to deceive any possible witness into thinking that leopards had been responsible for their murders.

The members of this awful society were bound together by secret vows and superstitions, which made inquiries difficult to conduct. The real object of their crimes was not the mere pleasure of eating human flesh; it was rooted in superstition and weird religious beliefs.

The particular "medicine" or fetich of the Human Leopards was called "Bor-firma." This was usually a package containing the blood of a cock, other animals' blood and fat, rice, white of egg, and other tit-bits. It was only regarded as really powerful when associated with human blood and smeared with human fat. Then it was supposed to bring riches and success to its owner and disaster to its owner's enemies; but its powers emanated periodically, and so fresh victims had to be found and killed to obtain the blood and fat.

There seems to have been a superstition that as human fat and blood were good for "bor-firma," so they would make people more powerful. Hence, when a victim was killed the flesh was divided among the members of the society for consumption.

The Human Leopards were voluntarily branded by having a small piece of flesh removed, the blood from the wound being smeared upon the "Bor-firma."

The society seems to date from 1882, but it was not until 1905 that the Sierra Leone government was awakened to the

Back in the early 40's ships from the ports of Asia brought to the United States fowls which our fathers remember as Shanghai and Chittagong. Their enormous size was a matter of much comment, for they were large enough to eat from the top of a barrel. Some were red, some light gray and others dark gray, and from them fanciers developed the Asiatic breeds—Cochins and Brahmas.

George P. Burnham, of Boston, gave them a great boost for popularity in 1857 by presenting several to the late Queen Victoria, and as a result of this, they immediately sprang into favor in England. Virgil Cornish and a Mr. Chamberlain, of Connecticut, were among the first fanciers of the Light Brahmas, and did much to improve and popularize them.

Light Brahmas are big boned and carry good flesh, and are most satisfactory for the production of large roasting chickens, being used extensively, both pure bred and crossed, to produce the famous "roast chicken" of the Boston market.

Light Brahmas possess a rugged vitality, and are especially suitable to northern latitudes. They lay well; their eggs are rich, dark brown, and much in demand in Boston, Philadelphia and other markets. The chicks grow rapidly and are comparatively easily reared, but take longer to mature than the Mediterranean or American breeds.

are bred in larger numbers than all other breeds combined, being essentially an egg-laying fowl.

The American breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buckeyes, American Dominiques, Javas, etc., are what is termed the general purpose breeds, being like good egg producers and for table poultry. There are some twenty varieties, so one can have ample choice as to color, etc.

Most beginners want a nice-looking flock and some aspire to carrying away honors at the local poultry show. At the same time they want birds which will produce an abundance of eggs, and so should secure their poultry stock from some breeder whose hens have a reputation as layers. Often there is not so much difference in the laying qualities of the different breeds as there is between several strains or families of the same breed, so it is difficult to say one variety is better than another; in each will be found good and poor ones.

THE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED will depend on the number of fowls it is designed to keep, the amount of money to be expended and the land available. Quite a flock of hens can be kept on a small area where strict cleanliness is observed. A flock of a dozen hens can be kept in a small, portable, ready-built house, but where one owns his home it is well to put up a permanent building that will answer for all time. While it should be neat in appearance there is no need for its being expensive; make the construction light but strong. The sides and roof can be of cheap lumber covered with prepared paper, but for appearance the front should be nicely finished, painted. A good size is 16x24 feet, which is sufficient for 100 hens. For a smaller flock partition may be built through the house, making two pens, in one of which the chicks can be grown, feed kept, etc. Then, should it be desired to enlarge the flock, the building can be moved. A house of this size can be built on most lots, and while a small yard is desirable it is not necessary, as hens may be kept confined to the house continually. In this case it should have a large opening in the front, so as to give the birds outdoor conditions at all times. Less space may be allowed when the chicks are kept in large flocks than in small flocks, as they have a large space to roam over, and it requires no more labor to feed and care for 50 or 100 hens all in one flock than it does for a flock of 10, while the returns will be five to 10 times as great. Growing stock must have an outside yard, but healthy chicks can be grown in limited quarters where the ground is kept clean by frequent spading, and they are given plenty of green food.

serious extent of its operations by a series of mysterious murders and disappearances.

A bill was then passed called "The Human Leopard Society Ordinance, 1907." Under this it was made unlawful for anyone to have in their possession a leopard skin shag or to make a mark wearing it resembling a leopard, (b) a three-pronged knife, and (c) the native "medicine" known as "Bor-firma."

MISUSE OF IDIOM. An amusing illustration of a very excusable misuse of idiom comes from Calcutta, remarks the World Outlook. Mrs. M. L. L. tells the story: "The Leo Memorial Normal Training school needed a teacher or pupil, as such a one is called in India, for mathematics. An advertisement was inserted in the Calcutta Statesman. There were many applicants, one of whom promised enthusiastically, 'If you will give me the appointment I shall not cease to throw her water into the bucket from this time I enter until I leave.' Of course the pupil supposed that his efforts would have just the opposite effect from throwing cold water on the enterprise."

"I respectfully ask your honor," said counsel in defending a prisoner charged with horse stealing, "to impress upon the jury that it is a fundamental principle of law that it is better for innocent guilty men to escape than for innocent men to be found guilty."

"Yes, that is true," said the judge reflectively, "and I shall so instruct the jury; but I shall add that in the opinion of the court it is probable that the above-named guilty men have already escaped."

Ask for Citrolax J. W. O'Sullivan.

CITROLAX CITROLAX CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, laxative, liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system clean, clear, fresh and wholesome.

Ask for Citrolax J. W. O'Sullivan.

(Adv.)